Nature of the Cytochrome *c* Molten Globule

Ekaterina V. Pletneva, Harry B. Gray, and Jay R. Winkler**

Supporting Information

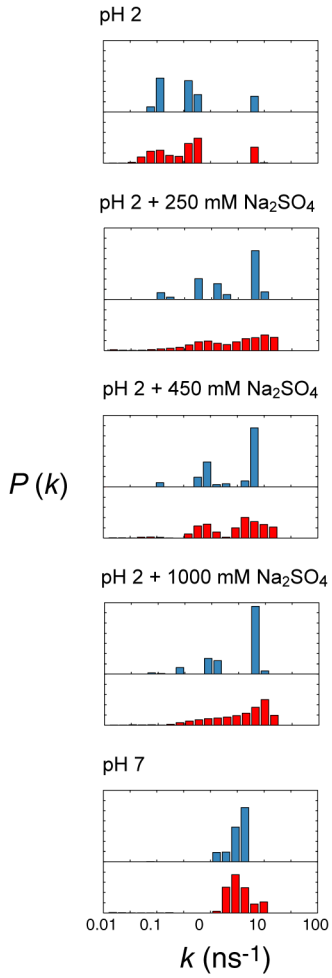

Figure S1. Distributions of fluorescence decay rates, $P(k)$, for Dns50cyt obtained with no inclusion of entropy S parameter (LSQNONNEG analysis; blue) and with simultaneous minimization of χ^2 and maximization of S (ME analysis; red).

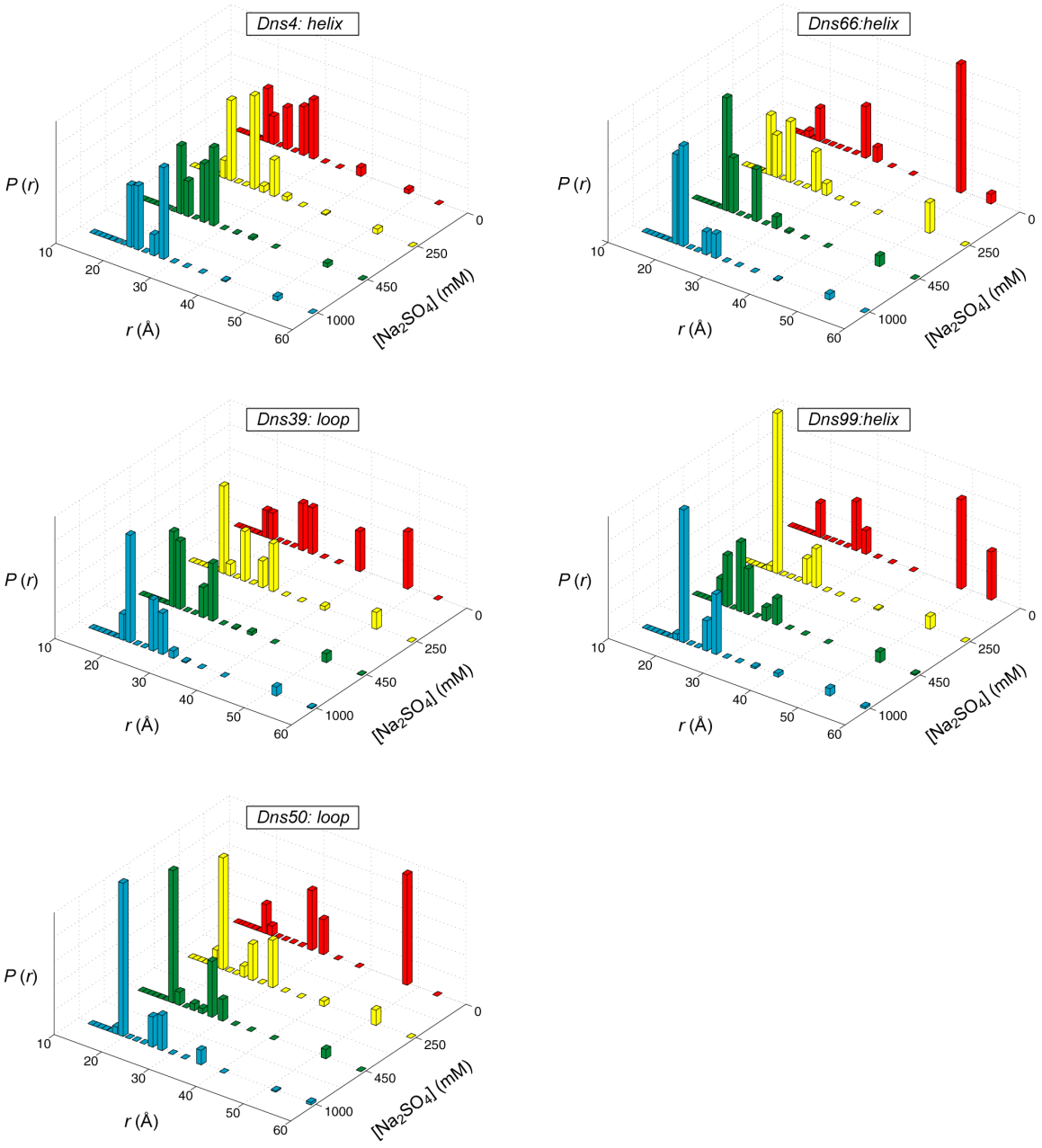

Figure S2. Distributions of ***D-A*** distances, $P(r)$, for five Dns-labeled variants at pH 2.0, 18 °C and different concentrations of Na_2SO_4 from LSQNONNEG analyses of the FET kinetics. The analyses yielded lower limits for the distribution widths consistent with our data.

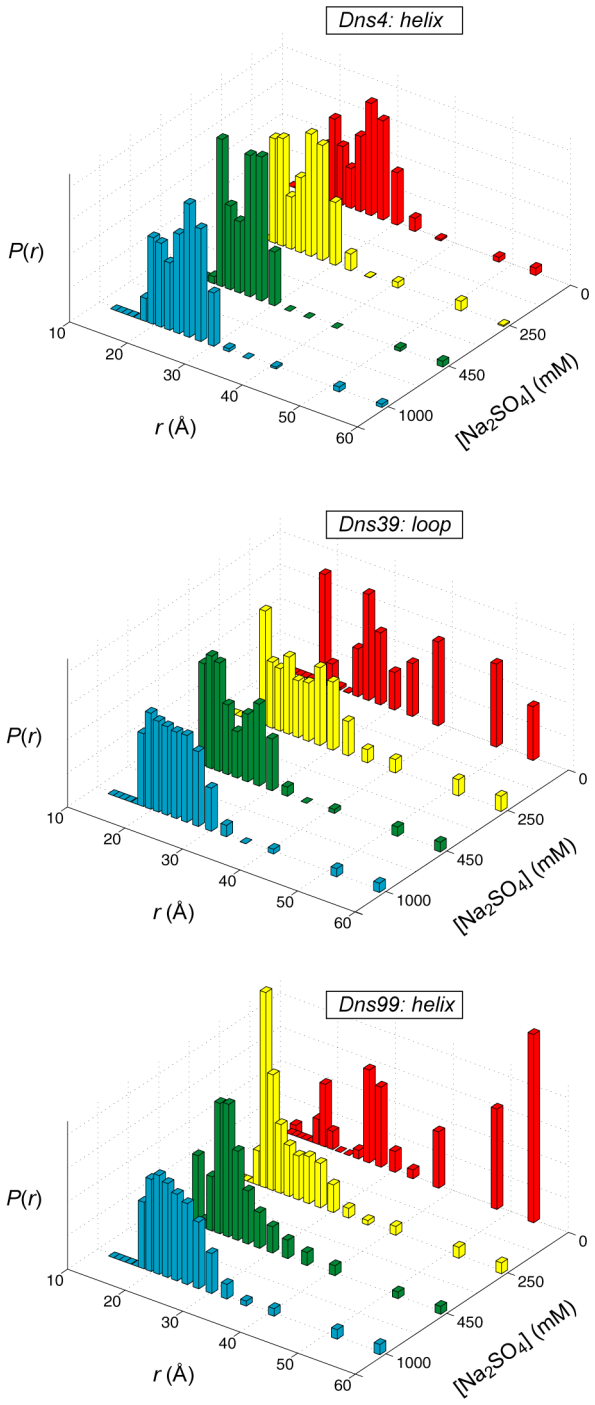

Figure S3. Distributions of ***D-A*** distances, $P(r)$, for Dns4cyt, Dns39cyt, and Dns99cyt at pH 2.0, 18 °C and different concentrations of Na_2SO_4 from maximum-entropy analyses of the FET kinetics. The analyses yielded upper limits for the distribution widths consistent with our data.

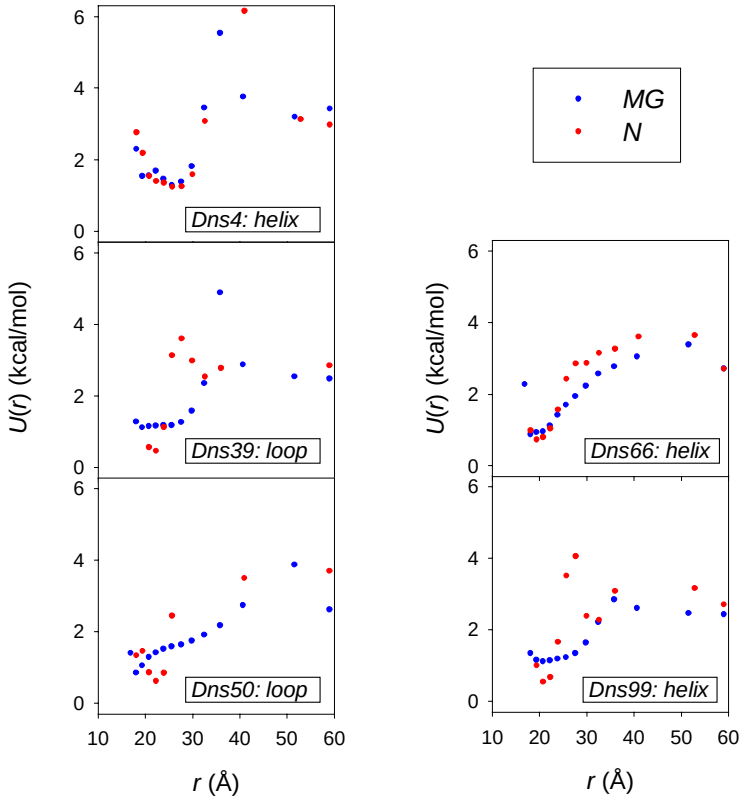

Figure S4. Experimental potential energy functions $U(r)$ (maximum-entropy analyses) for the molten globule at pH 2.0 and 1.0 M Na_2SO_4 (blue) and for the native state at pH 7.0 (red).

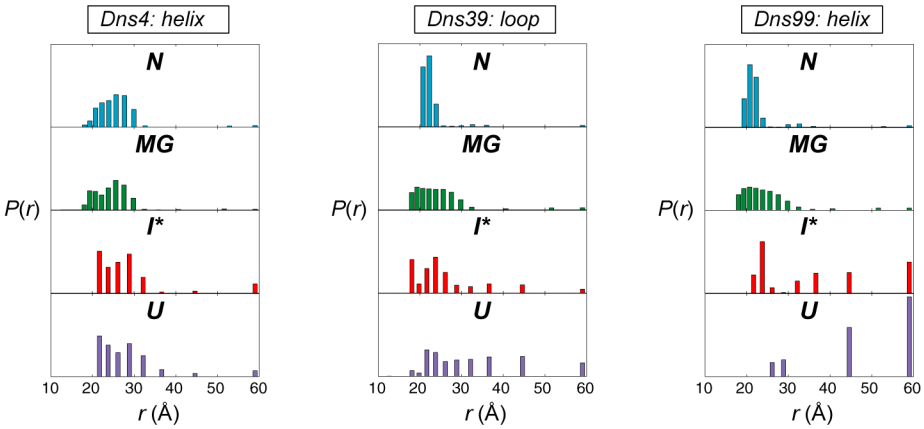

Figure S5. Distributions of ***D*-*A*** distances, $P(r)$, (maximum-entropy analyses) in Dns4cyt, Dns39cyt, and Dns99cyt for the native state at pH 7.0 (***N***); the molten globule, at pH 2.0 and 1.0 M Na_2SO_4 (***MG***); the transient species formed 1 ms after stopped-flow triggered refolding (0.2 M GuHCl, 0.15 M imidazole, pH 7.0) (***I****); and the unfolded state at 2 M GuHCl, 0.15 M imidazole, pH 7.0 (***U***). The coarser spacing of the distance vector $\{r\}$ in the latter distributions arises from lower S/N levels of the FET kinetics in single-shot compared to equilibrium measurements.